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TERMS.

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"Your son."  
"He is dressing; he will be with you in an instant."  
At length a young man, armed with a gun, appeared, and they departed.  
When he arrived at Jadriño the rays of the rising sun were already reddening the eastern

hills, and the village cocks were beginning to awake. The door of the church was closed and the choir dismissed his guide and repaired at once to the dwelling of the priest. What did he learn of the events of the night?

But where did he know what took place at Nenaradoff, Gabriouitch and Petrovna having risen early, as the custom, descended to the eating-room. As the tea was about being served they sent up to make inquiries for Mary, who had not yet come down. The servant brought back the intelligence that her mistress had passed a bad night, but that she had felt better since morning, and that she would soon be down to breakfast. A few moments after Mary entered and embraced her parents.

"How do you feel, my poor little one?" asked Gabriel Gabrielovich.

"A little better," said the young girl, "I hope I shall soon have recovered entirely."

The pale, shrunken face pretty well, but towards evening, Mary was very ill. A physician was called from the neighboring city and he found his patient in a burning fever, which brought her, during the next fortnight, to the doors of the grave.

Nothing of her nocturnal flight had transpired. The *femme de chambre*, for her own sake, maintained a prudent silence. The other accomplices took good care, whether drunk or sober, to avoid any suspicious word, so much were they afraid of the anger of Gabrielovich. Mary, however, during her deli-

sun, and talked so constantly about the young Ensign that the good Petrowna no longer doubted that love was the sole cause of the sickness of her daughter. She and her husband consulted on this subject with some of their friends, and it was decided with one accord that the two lovers should be married.

[CONCLUSION TO-MORROW.]

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The rebellion, which has apparently been dormant for so long a time, it now seems as yet smouldering, for it has broken out with great force, and totally overthrow the imperial rule in the wealthy and tea producing province of Honan. This province is on the Yangtze-kiang. It is the first time since the beginning of this rebellion that the tea districts have been infected.

The imperial government have been straining every nerve to hold their own; they have sacrificed men and money with a lavish hand,

Something over one hundred million pounds of tea was shipped from China last year (1855). Of that aggregate Shanghai has furnished eight-tenths. From all China, during the same period, there were exported fifty-eight thousand bales of silk, of which Shanghai supplied fifty-one thousand. Sixty-four American vessels entered and cleared at that port during the same period.

The Friend of China, Jan. 15, states that the newly arrived Commissioner to China, his Excellency Perkins, has notified subjects of his government that they will not only forfeit protection but be liable to heavy penalties, if hereafter found engaging in the well-known as the opium trade, the horrible character of which his Excellency describes as more revolting than that of the American slave trade.

The notification will be received as an expression of high disapprobation, we take it, and nothing more, something more explicit than threats being required to deter American citizens from engaging in such trade. The opium trade, in itself, may not be cavilled at, but it might be engaged in by persons of the most unscrupulous character.

for it is an organized system; not an attempt to stop the trade altogether, for the sole advantage of adventurers under that most convenient of all flags—the Peruvian. An average bonus of two hundred dollars is given on every Chinese bondsman landed at Peru; so that the profits on a ship load are sometimes considerable—quite sufficient to induce some of “the free and enlightened” to throw up their citizenship altogether.

His Excellency has been staying at Government House since his arrival.

TRAVELS OF FOUR AMERICAN SAILORS.

The North China Herald, of December 29th, states that on Friday so night, a party of four American sailors arrived in Shanghai,

They sailed when it was ascertained that they had traveled under escort all the way from Corea. It was learned that these men belonged to the American whaler, the *Two Brothers*, of New Bedford. They sailed in her to the Pacific in June, 1854, and last summer, they state, that being kept on short commons and ill-treated by their captain, they took one of the ship's boats and made their escape to the coast of Corea, being at the time at the northward; their boat was stove in on the beach, but they received a kindly reception by the natives, who fed them and kept them amongst them for a whole month, after which the proper authorities having been communicated with, they were sent on horseback through Manchuria to the

The first night of their arrival in the northern capital, they were visited by Russian missionaries, who gave them food and clothing; they spoke but little English, and communicated mostly in writing.

After remaining at Peking about three weeks, the Russians told them that the Emperor of China had presented them with some silver, and they were to be sent down to Shanghai—the money they never saw; but on their road to this port they were very scantily supplied with copper cash; they received only 40 cash per day, at starting, which gradually was reduced to 10 cash per day, until they approached the coast, when they were paid about 30 cash under.

They speak well of their treatment both in Corea and Manchuria, but disparage their treatment in China. They say that they traveled through a highly-cultivated country between this and Peking, and passed through a great many fine cities, which were exceedingly populous. Unfortunately they appear to be very unsophisticated young men, from twenty-four to twenty-six years of age, and did not profit much by their opportunities of travel. In all the resting places they were in the presence of the natives of Corea and Manchuria they never saw a woman; they were jealousy kept from the Fan-quis.

Staunton Vindicator says: "Some fellow has been drinking mean whisky, and as a natural consequence gone to stealing! We have lost several books, pens, and a pair of scissors, recently. We keep on hand a hickory club for such animals, and the first chance we get we intend to use it. We're not poking fun, but are in dead earnest."